

ability to meet them , we should not have to sacrifice tomorrow's literacy (telecommunication skills) for today's literacy (decoding/encoding), or vice versa. Literacy in the 21st century will require all of these skills.

If our local fledgling ISP can take it upon itself to connect our local schools as a community service - free, then it can be argued that our giant telcos, faced with the Universal Service legislation, can extend the same consideration to all classrooms and reimburse the ISPs for their portion of the service.

Gerry Hamor
Principal
Dos Caminos School
Camarillo , CA
<http://www.vcnet.com/doscaminos>

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- **Next message:** Melanie Van Liere: "Week 5 Assignment (Pohl & Van Liere)"
 - **Previous message:** Barbara Pryor@rockefeller.senate.gov: "a message for the seminar"

AzTeC Free-Net

Christine Rademan (cradema@libby.litchpkeld.k12.az.us)
Sun, 29 Sep 1996 16:31:28 +0000

- **Messages sorted by:** [date || thread || subject || author]
 - **Next message:** Ronda Hauben: "Re: a message for the seminar"
 - **Previous message:** Melanie Van Liere: "Week 5 Assignment (Pohl & Van Liere)"
-

The AzTeC Free-Net serves Flagstaff, Prescott, Phoenix, Glendale, Scottsdale, Tempe, Mesa, Chandler, and Tucson--about 225 miles north to south along the Interstate. It was planned in 1993 on the model developed by the National Public Telecommunications Network (NPTN). The idea originated in Cleveland, OH 14 years ago.

The founding partners were AZ Dept. of Library, Archive & Public Records, AZ School Services through Educational Technology (ASSET), AZ State University, Community Information and Referral Services, Inc., KAET Channel 8 (PBS broadcaster).

Donors included AZ Dept. of Library, ASU, AT&T, Cisco Systems, Inc., Digital Equipment Corp., Intel Corp., and Motorola.

AzTeC went online in July, 1994 with 200 volunteers/registered users. There are now 18,000 registered users. It adds 100 new users daily w/little or no publicity. The next goal is to have connections available in all of the 125 state libraries.

AzTeC also places used computers and modems in public access areas such as schools, senior centers, learning centers, local libraries, childrens' homes, etc. The only requirement is that the organization provides public access.

AzTeC is a text based server due to a law that prevents it from offering full Internet services. It does not compete w/commercial providers. It does offer free email anywhere in the world, World Wide Web via Lynx, Government Printing Office (GPO) documents, & US Tax Code online.

Web pages for Glendale, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Chandler, Mesa, and Tempe have links through AzTeC. Scottsdale has connected 2 city buildings with an asynchronous transter mode (ATM) fiberoptic network and hopes to connect outlying city offices by the end of the year. Each city's home page lists government services, and Chandler, Tempe and Glendale make it possible to email city council members, read newsletters, etc. Tempe allows registered users to discus civic issues online.

- **Next message:** Ronda Hauben: "Re: a message for the seminar"
- **Previous message:** Melanie Van Liere: "Week 5 Assignment (Pohl & Van Liere)"

- **Next message:** Christine Rademan: "AzTeC Free-Net"
- **Previous message:** Gerry Hamor: "Fifth week question"

Re: a message for the seminar

Ronda Hauben (rh120@columbia.edu)
Fri, 27 Sep 1996 21:09:54 -0400 (EDT)

- Messages sorted by: [date || thread || subject || author]
 - Next message: Lisa Fleck: "ISPs"
 - Previous message: Christine Rademan: "AzTeC Free-Net"
 - Maybe in reply to: Barbara Pryor@rockefeller.senate.gov: "a message for the seminar"
-

An open letter to Barbara_Pryor@rockefeller.senate.gov
and to the FCC and to the online seminar

In response to the email to the Information Renaissance
Seminar received on Sept. 26

>From: Barbara_Pryor@rockefeller.senate.gov [156.33.203.30]
>Senator Jay Rockefeller
>Message to participants in the Information Renaissance Seminar

Is there some reason that Senator Jay Rockefeller didn't
write directly if he wanted to communicate with people?
Are you on his staff? If so in what capacity?

Also, I wondered why the U.S. Senate and House didn't make any effort
to ask for the views of the U.S. citizenry before passing the
Telecommunications Act which takes away universal service from
the home user.

In Nov. 1994, there was an online NTIA hearing (which was
nuncensored, as opposed to this tightly controlled online seminar)
where numerous U.S. citizens expressed their views about the need to
extend universal service to include the ability of people to have
home and public site access to the communications aspects of
the Internet, including email, Usenet newsgroups and a text
based browser like lynx.

Unfortunately, it seems no one in Congress working on the
new telecommunications law was interested in learning the
views of the citizens on the issues before them, and so they
ignored the NTIA Nov. 1994 online hearing. If you are interested,
there is a summary of the hearing at
<http://www.columbia.edu/~hauben/netbook/>
It is chapters 11 and 14 of the draft version of the netbook.

>This on-line seminar on Universal Service illustrates the
>potential -- and the power -- of access to the Information
>Superhighway. As someone trying to make sure public policy
>promotes access, I appreciate the ideas, energy and interest
>generated by the group.

If Senator Jay Rockefeller was trying to promote access to
the Internet and continue universal service, he would have
not only consulted citizens and the online NTIA Nov. 1994

ISPs

Lisa Fleck (NOTES.LFLECK@A50VM1.trg.nynex.COM)
27 Sep 1996 14:49:14 GMT

- Messages sorted by: [date] [thread] [subject] [author]
 - Next message: Rex Buddenberg: "Edu material"
 - Previous message: Ronda Hauben: "Re: a message for the seminar"
 - Next in thread: Kevin Conde: "Re: ISPs"
-

This is to respond to Way Jane Wong:

>If the ISPs were to be classified as providers of advanced services, they
would have to be REGULATED . . .
>Once regulated, all ISPs would then be eligible for the Universal Services
Fund or possibly be providing
>discounted services by means of a competitive procurement process.

Whether a company is regulated or unregulated is not an issue in this
instance. A company comes under the universal service provisions of
the Telecommunications Act only if it is a "telecommunications carrier." ISPs
are not telecommunications carriers.

- Next message: Rex Buddenberg: "Edu material"
- Previous message: Ronda Hauben: "Re: a message for the seminar"
- Next in thread: Kevin Conde: "Re: ISPs"

Edu material

Rex Buddenberg (budden@nps.navy.mil)

Fri, 27 Sep 96 14:16:00 -0700

- Messages sorted by: [date || thread || subject || author]
 - Previous message: [Lisa Fleck: "ISPs"](#)
-

Naval Postgraduate School K12 projects available for viewing.
<http://www.stl.nps.navy.mil/~k12>

As part of my networking course, my students do team projects. Some of these have been for K12 schools in the area -- planning and installing a network in the school. As an added twist, we cooked up NetShop at the request of the Monterey County Office of Education -- a first effort at a curriculum that could be taught to high school students ... alongside auto shop and wood shop. Since last spring, we've been putting these up on the site noted above because some of you might also be interested.

Rex Buddenberg

- Previous message: [Lisa Fleck: "ISPs"](#)

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